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Prof. Root queried whether it were worth while even in the present emergency to bring into the library service persons not qualified to advance or, if qualified, who will shortly leave the library. Miss Eastman said that the plan had been an emergency one, but had enabled the Cleveland Library "to carry on" and that it, in many cases, served as a stepping stone to further training.

The final paper was by Miss Mary E. Robbins, of the Rhode Island Normal School, on

TRAINING TEACHER-LIBRARIANS IN NORMAL SCHOOLS

(See p. 279)

The length of the meeting prevented discussion of Miss Robbins' paper.

The nominating committee, consisting of Miss Turvill, Miss Morgan and Miss Barker reported the following officers, who were duly elected: Chairman, Miss Frances Simpson, of the Illinois Library School; vice-chairman, Miss June R. Donnelly, of the Simmons Library School; secretary, Miss Rena Reese, of the Denver Public Library.

CLARA W. HERBERT,
Secretary.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

The School Libraries Section held its regular session on the afternoon of June 24 and a round table of high school librarians was held on Thursday afternoon. Miss Helen S. Babcock, the chairman, presided at both sessions.

At the regular section meeting the general topic was "The high school library and tomorrow's needs: Book selection." Mr. Earl R. Glenn, teacher of chemistry and general science at the Lincoln School of Teachers College, spoke on "The standardization of book selection in high school libraries." Miss Edith Erskine, librarian of the Carter Harrison High School Branch, Chicago Public Library, spoke of the coöperation between the library and the science departments in the Carter Harrison High School. Miss Edith Cook, librarian of the East Technical High School Branch, Cleveland Public Library, spoke of "Books useful in industrial arts classes and methods of coöperation with teachers." Miss Evelyn Steel, of the Technical High School Library, Oakland, California, spoke of various forms of coöperation between the other departments and the library.

An abstract of Mr. Glenn's paper follows:

These remarks on the "Standardization of book selection in the high school library" briefly review the work that has been done to provide adequate library facilities for the secondary school.

The results of this labor, which has been in progress for several years, are embodied in a report[1], which has been issued recently by the Committee on Library Organization and Equipment. This report of thirty pages, which is signed by more than a score of educationl leaders, should be studied carefully by teachers and executives. There is some question whether the report is receiving the attention that it deserves.

One brief quotation from the report just referred to is studied in detail by graphical methods in this article. The statistics from approximately 1,000 high schools are exhibited in order to determine what might be considered a well-balanced library with ample references in all subjects for schools of different sizes. Eighteen charts have been prepared to illustrate the facts.

Among other points discussed the following may be mentioned:

(a) A school wishing to build up a first class collection of books of a greater number (about 2,500 to 3,000) than that suggested in the standard high school library book lists has no guide to assist teachers and librarian.

(b) The aggressive interest of some departments and the indifference of others results in an unbalanced collection of references.

(c) The reports from approximately 1,000 high schools in fifteen north central states in 1913-1914 show that the great majority (over seventy per cent in the

[1] Certain, C. C. Standard library organization and equipment for secondary schools of different sizes. N. E. A. Report, 1918. [Also reprinted by American Library Association.]

medium library) of references in the library are listed under English and history.

(d) Neither the size of the school, the community, the type of school, the number of units of work offered, nor any other important factor seems to have influenced the distribution of references by subjects in any of the fifteen states.

(e) Unless some comprehensive plan of book selection for all subjects can be put into operation the five-year plan proposed by the Library Committee in the report mentioned above will not greatly benefit the subjects most in need of reference material.

(f) The actual number of science references for the 1,000 different schools may be listed as follows:

Enrollment Pupils.	Science References (median) reported for 1913-14.	Conservative estimate of number of references required to fulfill five-year program of N. E. A. Committee.
1-100	52	100
201-300	71	300
501-1,000	128	600
101-200	68	200
301-500	82	400
1,000 and above	219	1,000

(g) These facts and others suggest the great need for a very careful survey of four or five hundred school libraries which are supervised by trained librarians—first, in order to disclose the actual practice in book selections; and second, to determine what constitutes a well-balanced modern library that will represent adequately all branches of knowledge.

This investigation is still in progress. At a later date all of the information obtained will be put into permanent form for the use of any who may be interested.

Miss Erskine said in part:

In order to coöperate with the science teachers the librarian should not only provide books in the library but should read the periodicals which the teachers read and for which they write.

As an adequate course in general science has not yet been worked out the library can be of especial help by coöperating with the general science teachers. At the Carter Harrison High School the following scheme was tried: A list of one hundred books selected by one of the general science teachers was posted and the books placed on special shelves for a week, during which time each pupil was supposed to look over several of them and decide on one to read. These books were by no means strictly scientific books but any interesting non-fiction which adapted itself to the work—as, lives of Edison and other famous inventors, books about the movies, aviation, etc.

Books which might at first thought seem too advanced are valuable because they familiarize the pipil with the real literature of the subject and he returns to these books afterward when he is doing advanced reference work. They should be supplemented by plenty of popular books, such as Martin's "Triumphs and wonders of modern chemistry"; Sadtler's "Chemistry of familiar things," etc. At the same time care should be taken to avoid the juvenile.

In addition to using books the pupils should become acquainted with scientific magazines and should know that other magazines have good scientific articles. In agriculture much use can be made of pamphlets, if properly arranged and classified.

Miss Cook told of some of the books which have been used extensively at the East Technical High School in Cleveland for the metal trades, woodworking, domestic science, and arts and crafts. She told of an interesting school exhibit recently held and explained some of the methods used to coöperate with the teachers in the selection and ordering of books and in reserving material for classes.

The High School Librarians Round Table was attended by nearly a hundred people. Instruction of High School students in the use of books and the library was discussed by Miss Hardy, Miss Dayton, Miss Steel, Miss Cook, Miss Horton, Miss Greene and others. Miss Williams, in charge of work with schools, New York Public Library, urged the importance of close coöperation between the public library and the school library, and emphasized the value to the students which comes from a knowledge of how to use the resources of the public library.

Reading clubs for boys and girls conducted under the guidance of the library were also discussed.

Mr. George A. Deveneau, of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, spoke on literature of "vocational advisement," telling of the vocational courses and the "Opportunity monographs" published by the board. These, he said, would be sent to

any school library on request. Several of the librarians present spoke of the great use made of these pamphlets in their libraries.

Dr. Salenzko of Russia spoke of the need for a greater understanding between countries which would come through a wider knowledge of the culture and literature of other countries. He said that he hoped the librarians would help in bringing it about that American children, instead of thinking of Russia only as the home of violence and bolshevism, might come to know something of its civilization and constructive work.

Miss Zachert proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That the high school librarians in conference assembled, recognizing the invaluable service which Miss Mary Hall of Brooklyn has so unselfishly given for several years past to the high schools of the country, do hereby extend to her our heartfelt thanks and appreciation.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

Chairman: Martha C. Pritchard, librarian State Normal School, Bridgewater, Massachusetts; vice-chairman: Evelyn A. Steel, librarian Oakland Technical High School, Oakland, California; secretary: Mary H. Pooley, librarian Hughes High School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAMP LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

Three sessions were held of the Camp Librarians Round Table. At the first session Mr. Henry O. Severance presided, and those taking part in the discussions of camp library problems were Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, Miss Ione Armstrong, Mr. George B. Manhart, Miss Ellyn C. Broomell and Mr. Harold F. Brigham.

At the second and third sessions, presided over by Miss Theresa Hitchler, the following persons discussed matters of interest to the camp library service:

Mr. Carl H. Milam, Mr. Charles H. Brown, Mr. George T. Settle, Mr. Frederick Goodell, Miss Sarah B. Askew, Miss Julia C. Stockett, Mr. Edward H. Virgin, Mr. Edwin Wiley and Mr. Marcus Skarstedt.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

Three sessions were held of the Hospital Librarians Round Table, the program including the following papers and addresses: "In hospital with sailors and marines," by Miss E. Kathleen Jones, field representative, A. L. A. hospital service; "Changing demands of a hospital library," by Miss Harriet E. Leitch, librarian U. S. General Hospital No. 43, Hampton, Virginia; "Community interests in hospital library work," by Miss Florence King, librarian Greenhut Hospital, New York City; "Certain aspects of field work," by Miss Ola M. Wyeth, field representative, A. L. A. hospital service; "Coöperation with the public health service," by Miss Miriam E. Carey, field representative, A. L. A. hospital service; and "Public health service hospitals," by Dr. George B. Young, medical officer in charge of U. S. Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Long Island, New York.

The absence of Miss Mary Frances Isom left the overseas work unrepresented, but an interesting letter was read from Miss Anne M. Mulheron.